RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Confirmation at St. Peter's Church. The Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey administered confirmation at St. Peter's church, Barclay street, yesterday, to some four hundred and fifty persons, including many adults and children belonging to the schools attached to the church. The work of the revschools attached to the church. The work of the reverend and zealous pastor, the Rev. William Quinn, and his young assistants and the good Sisters of Charity attached to the church is in this district exceedingly laborious. Endeavoring to maintain large schools which bring no pecuniary return; to impart religious instruction to those who attend the public schools, and to reform the large number of children who in the lower wards, either from choice or necessity, attend no school, is a work of no small dimensions; but it has been well and ably performed, and a portion of the results of that work were yesterday made manifest. The altar was handsomely decorated and brilliantly lighted, the girls dressed in pure white, and the boys clean, smart and devout in appearance, lined the pews on either side, and the church was crowded by members of the congregation and their friends, all intently watching and listening to the venerable, quiet and solemnly impressive Archbishop as he spoke words of cheerful advice to those to whom he had administered the sacrament of strength in the faith, and to whom so many blessings would come if that faith were preserved.

Healthful Progress of Pratical Religion in the United States.

While the regular old anniversaries in this city have not shown an extraordinary amount of business success in the principal denominations, boards and societies during the past year, it is gratifying to know that pure and undefiled religion is exhibiting itself most hopefully in all parts of the country in more humbie, perhaps, but still more practical spheres of life. Since our last report fifty churches have been heard from, to which more than 1,500 converts have been added. Eleven of the fifty are Presbyterian, and have received to their communion 327 persons on profession of their faith. Of the Congregational churches ten have lately received 250 converts, and eleven churches in Vermont report 400 additions. Over eleven thousand converts to the Roman Catholic church are reported within the past few weeks.

Extraordinary Revival Among the Hoosiers-Its Curious Effects.

Among the most remarkable of the many revivals during the past winter is that in New Albany, Ind. In order to a better understanding of the subject it is, perbaps, well to state that New Albany possesses a population of twenty thousand Protestants. The revival seemed to spring up spontaneously soon after the week of prayer in thirteen Evangelical churches. Of these the seven Methodist churches have admitted about 1,000 as probationers; while the three Presbyterian churches have received about 400 new members, the Episcopalians received about 400 new members, the Episcopalians and the Lutherans 40 each and the "Christians" 70—making 1,600 in all. The whole city has been pervaded by the deepest solemnity. One attempt was made by a fashionable family to get up a ball. Many were invited, the rooms were gayly decorated, a cost ly supper was prepared; but there were no guests, and consequently there was no dancing. The new opera house, built at the cost of \$100,000, is a superfuity, and the Methodists talk of buying it and transforming it into a house of worship. The directors of a rolling mill were assembled for the transaction of business. In the midst of it one of the number, a millionnaire, turned to another and said most solemnly, "We have more important business than this. You, my friend, are the only one of our number yet unconverted. Will you not at once give your heart to Christ?" And so they turned their directors' meeting into a prayer meeting. Thieves, drunkards, gamblers, liquor sellers, dissolute women, blasphemers, inideis and even persons who had attempted murder have been reached by the love of God, and are to-day reformed, regenerated and recognized by the whole community as true Christians. The means used in the Presbyterian church were simple: the prayer meeting, the sermon and the decision seat, which those were invited to occupy after a sermon who decided for Christ. Forty or fifty have sometimes come forward at once. After the congregation was dismissed all who had come forward and any others wishing to do so remained for religious converts, attended by hundreds whose hearts are glowing with Christian love. and the Lutherans 40 each and the "Christians" 70-

German Evangelism in the West.

The special Berlin correspondent of the HERALD, writing under date of April 30, furnishes the follow ing information on a subject very interesting to ome of our Lutheran communities in the West:-Some months ago a circular from the Evangelical consistories called the attention of young clergenen to the vast field of activity open to them abraid, especially in Wisconsin and other States of the Union, whence invitations from German Evangelial Lutheran communities had been received. The pleasant chance for theologists in the want of a p-ck has lately been distheologists in the want of a n-ck has lately been discouraged by another circulp- coming from the same consistories, by order of the High Church council, stading that the said synd of Wisconsin had evinced such hostility to the saion existing in Prussia and to the Church of the laid that henceforth and as long as it would histic pon its antagonistic views it would be impossible to allow ministers employed there a return to their p-live congregations.

A complain of the dewish congregation in Schwerin, addressed to the Bund chancelor, relative to the right of altizenship and free settlement, independent of retirous creed, within the North German confederation, was answered on the 18th to the effect that second one of the Bund law did not abridge the privace of State governments to attach such condi-

page of State governments to attach such con-tions as they may see it to the possession of real tate, not excepting the right to exclude citizens the ground of their religious persuasion.

Curious and Important Facts in Relation to Protestantism in France. The Protestant Bible Society of Paris held its an-

nual meeting on the 30th of April at the church of the Oratoire, in the Rue St. Honoré. The President, M. Guizot, commenced the proceedings with an address opening in these words:- "The present assembly is one of peculiar interest, as we are now arriving at the period at which, fifty years ago, your association was founded. In the month of October next it will celebrate its first jubilee. In 1818 forty-five of the most notable Protestants in France asked the government of Louis XVIII, for authorization to government of Louis XVIII. for authorization to found a permanent society for propagating in their Church the Bible, that great monument consecrated by history and the Christian fauth. On the 9th October of that year M. de Cazes replied to them that the object of the meeting was in no way opposed to the state of the haw or the intentions of the government, and the permission asked for was granted. On the 17th October your committee hed its first official sitting and the worthy descendant of one of the mog illustrous, faithful and virtuous of French Protestants, the Marquis de Jaucourt, became your President and remained so until his death." The speaker then alluded to the numerous political changes which had taken place in Europe since that period, and then asked what had been the conduct of the French Bible society during so many convulsions, the answer being as follows:—"It has simply, quietly and incessantly continued to distribute the Holly Scriptures. It has persisted in presenting them as the source and rule of raith for a Christian life. On that condition alone, and by following that rule of conduct, could your society pursue its work and accomplish its destiny." The chairman terminated in these words:—"Let us continue with the same hope and the same perseverance and we shall end by obtaining a like success. In using that word I will not anticipate the report of the committee, which will tell you of the results we have accomplished during the last fifty years. In our modest French Protestant Church our R.ble Society has distributed 500,000 copies of the Scriptures, at a cost of more than two millions of francs. But what is that compared with what the English Bible Society has distributed 52,660,685 copies of the boty witings; and in the course of a single year, between the 30th March, 1865, and the 30th March, 1865, it expended on that coedifies the incessor of the holy witings; and in the course of a single year, between the 30th March, 1865, and the 30th March, 1865, it expended on that coedifies the p found a permanent society for propagating in their

Brigham Young Sermonizes Upon Women. A short time since Brigham Young discoursed upon womankind generally, saying:-Ever since I knew that my mother was a woman I have loved the sex and delight in their chastity. The man who abuses or tries to bring dishonor upon the female sex is a fool, and does not know that his mother or sister were women. Women are more ready to do and love the right than men are; and if they could have a little guidance, and were encouraged to carry out the instincts of their nature they would effect a revolution for good in any commanny a great dea-quicker than men can accomplish it. Men have been dution for good in any commanny a great deal quicker than men can accomplish it. Mea have been placed on the earth to bear rule and to lead in every good work, and if they would do their duty to-day in our own government and then throughout the world, they would stop winning about the "Mormons" marrying so many wives, and the ladies would have somebody to protect them and they would not need fee to the Mormon chers for protection. But outside of this commanity they are destroying the sex, ruining all they can, and then they boast of their villany. I wish the whole people of the United States could hear me now. I would say to them, let every man in the land take a wife, and then go to work with your hands and cultivate the earth, or labor at some mechanical business or

be nourished, honored and blessed, becoming honorable mothers of a race of men and women faritic advanced in physical and mental perfection than their fathers. This would create a revolution in our country, and would produce results that would be of incalculable good. If they would do this the elders of this Church would not be under the necessity of taking so many wives. Will they do this? No, they will not; and there are many who will continue to ruin every virtuous woman they can, buying the virtue of woman with money and deception, and thus the lords of the creation proceed, from one conquest to another, boasting of their victories, leaving ruin, tears and death in their pathway; and what have they conquered? A poor, weak, confiding, loving woman, and what have they broken and crushed and destroyed? One of the fairest gems of all. God's creation. Oh man! for saame. If the men of the city of New York alone had done for the last twenty years as the men of this community have done, from two to four thousand females, from sixteen years of age and upwards, whose dishonor and ruin are mercifully covered in the grave, would now be in life and health, moving in the circles of happy homes, prayed for, respected, loved and honored.

The Levant Herald, April 22, has the following:— The internal troubles of this community have but slightly, if at all, abated since our last allusion to the vexed question of its hospital near the Seven "owers. This bone of contention has split the "nation" into two camps, and has for the moment almost stopped the communal supplies by the refusal of the large and growing opposition party to pay the customary dues on which the Patriarchate, the schools and all the charitable institutions of the community are dependent for support. In consequence of this financial strike, an appeal was on Wednesday last made to Fuad Pasha by the Patriarch and two members of the Mixed Council, requesting his Highness to authorize a forced collection of the dues in question, as was at one time attempted by the Greek Patriarchate. The Pasha was, however, unwilling to sanction this extreme proceeding without fuller information as to the merits of the quarrel, and therefore suggested that a commission, composed of one bishop and five lay members, should be named to report to him on the circumstances which are relied on as justifying the application. This was agreed to, and is to be done. The arrears now sought to be thus arbitrarily collected amount, it is said, to about 300,000p., which the Patriarch and the Mixed Council wish to assess upon several different esnoys, or corporations, who would be held responsible for their respective shares. In addition to this financial appeal the deputation is said to have begged his Highness to suppress, arbitrarily, the Manzoumei Efkar, the organ of the opposition. "Willingly," said the Minister, "if you can assure me that such a measure will restore harmouy to your community." As this, however, was more than the deputation could guarantee the Pasha declined to do an act of arbitrary injustice, and so the Manzoumei is spared. How these Christian squabbles and the grounds of them must edify the Turk! the communal supplies by the refusal of the la

Home Religious Notes.

The Observer says Jeremiah Evarts, the father of Wm. M. Evarts, was not a clergyman, but a lawyer. After practice of several years he became the editor of the Panoplist, in Boston; it is now the Missionary Herald. He was treasurer and then secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions. He wrote a American Board of Foreign Missions. He wrote a series of articles in the New York Observer on the government treatment of the North American Indians. The articles were marked by great wisdom and sugacity, as well as high moral principle, and attracted great attention.

The Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, writes to the Observer that he has not "taken scrong grounds against the Presbyterian reunion movement."

The Rev. Henry H. Pohlman, D. D., of Albany, New York, was last week elected for two years the President of the General Synos of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States, now in session at Harrisburg, Pa. Twercy-three years ago the same gentleman presided over the same ecclesiastical body.

cal body.

The new Assistant Bisnop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginu. Right Rev. Francis M. Whittie, D. D., is a native of Goochland county, Va., and is about forty-foar years of age. He succeeded Bishop Wilmer as the rector of the church in Berry-ville, Clarke coanty, Va., and was from thence called to Kentucky He has for some years past filled the pastorate of the largest Episcopal church in that State, they of St. Pant's, at Louisville, and comes to his new charge followed by the prayers of a large congrecation, who have been knit together in good works by his earnest labors among them.

4 contemporary, speaking of a religious revival in

a contemporary, speaking of a religious revival in waterbury, says such an excitement prevails that "several men threw away their tobacco boxes— another agreed to plant no more of the vile weed. Among the converts were several Germans, two In-dians and a blacksmith."

Among the converis were several Germans, two Indians and a blacksmith."

A New Hampshire paper says there is a sad connection between strong drink and murder, another instance of which comes up in the case of the Seabrook tavern keeper who gave a glass of hquor to Pike as he walked on to murder the Brown. Far be it from us to say what proportion of blame belongs to him; but it is a well known fact that aimost all great criminals nerve themselves up to their criminal act by a stimulating drink.

In 1862 there were but 32 ministers and 2,141 members of the Methodist Church in Missouri. There are now about 200 ministers and 2,000 members—an increase of about 4,000 a year. A disvision of the State into two conferences is advocated, and the prediction is made that in four years hence they will each embrace 150 ministers and 20,000 members.

A convention, composed of all the evangelical denominations of Western New York, will be held in Buffalo in the latter part of June. Similar conventions have been held during the past year in nearly all the Western States. The objects of the convention will be united prayer and conference in respect to the best methods of combluing all the family of Christ together so as to make united and aggressive efforts in promoting the cause of the Redeemer. The Macon (Mo.) Araws learns that there is a strong

under the auspices of the Methodist Church, South.

Mr. Thomas Talbot, of the Governor's Council, in
Massachusetts, has made the Baptist Society of Bitlerica, of which Rev. John D. Sweet is pastor, the
liberal offer of the sum of \$10,000 for the erection of
a church edifice at North Billerica, and as much
more as the proposed building may happen to cost
them. He also agrees to pay \$300 per annum toward
the support of preaching, and at his decease to leave
the society a fund of \$5,000, the interest of which
is to be devoted to the same purpose. This generosity is the more remarkable from the fact that Mr.
Talbot is a Unitarian.

Foreign Religious Notes,

The correspondent of the London Post at Rome writes:—"A striking instance of a purely religious vocation in its most austere monastic form is afforded by the withdrawing from the brilliant existence of a fashionable London life adopted by the Hon, G. Lane Fox, who now wears the garb and adheres to the strictly penitentiary rules of a Dominician novice in the monastery of Santa Sabina, voluntarily inflicting upon himself severer penance even than the rules of the Order require of bin. I understand that this conscientious convert's ultimate intentions are to embrace the strictest rules of mo-astic life, as presented by the Carthusian or Trap-

intentions are to embrace the strictest rules of monastic life, as presented by the Carthusian or Trappist Orders."

A Hong Kong (China) paper of the 1st February says:—"Bishop Williams, L.L. D., and the Rev. Mr. Nelson, of the American church, Shanghae, arrived at this port by Thursday's steamer. As these gentlemen are connected with the American Protestant Episcopal Church they may be supposed to meditate the establishment of a mission at this port. Such a step we should hail with the greatest pleasure, as representing the activity of American missions in the East, now happily become a matter of history."

The Liberation Society of Great Britain announce that the present state of the Church of England will be treated upon at their annual conference, to take place next month.

The Paris Univers, in a late number, cited an extract from an article published by the Abbe Corbiet in the Recus de Unit Chrétten, concerning a new light supposed to be thrown on the words of our Saviour in the sentence, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God," He states that a traveller recently discovered that there was at Jerusalem a customs gate called the "eye of the needle," so Barrow and so low that a camel laden with goods could with dimently get through by crouching on its knees. It is, however, to be remarked that the same explanation occurs in a Latin treatise on alms written by a Jesuit named Drexelins and published at Antwerp in 1641, or more than two hundred years ago. The abbe above mentioned says:—"The Greek word camelos also signifies a cable, finis mantieus, probably made of camel's hair; and although one may more naturally think of the difficulty of passing a cable than a camel through the eye of a needle, yet the existence of a low gate at Jerusalem bearing that designation settles the question in a more satisfactory manner.

The Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, Rev. Dr. Alexander, spoke recently on the subject of religious en-

stiles the question in a more satisfactory manner.

The hishop of Derry and Raphoe, Rev. Dr. Alexander, spoke recently on the subject of religious endowments at the reopening of the Macosquin parish church. On ascending the pulpit, he stated that it had been his intention, in view of the calamitous crisis which had come upon the Church, to address the large congregation on the subject, but, on reflection, it occurred to him that the place—the house of God—and the season—Passion week—were not suitable. He would state, however, that he expressed the deepest conviction of his heart when he declared he knew—let the state or Parliament do what they pleased—the Church in Ireland would not be destroyed. It was a deathless and immortal body, and would stand so firmly that not even the gates of heli could prevait against it. He then proceeded with his sermon.

The London Church Missionary Society is establishing a seminary in India to train native passors and teachers with a view to qualifying such persons as are to be employed in spiritual work for meeting difficulties and objections made by chicated Mohammedans and Hindoos against Christianity.

Stork Phenomena—It is suid that after a storm

STORM PRESONERA.—It is suit that after a storm near Muscatine, lowa, a few days since, Major Chapman found several stalks of ground chernes in his orchard, the leaves green, the buds yellow and fruit perfectly ripe. This stage of the piant is at least four months ahead of that latitude, and is in advance even of the Southern States, and it is thought that the berries must have been brought from the West India islands, where the tornado ariginated.

CITY POLITICS

The Field of Politics from a Local Stand-Point—The Late Impeachment Question—The Chleago Platform—The Republican Ticket— The Democratic Convention and Its Probable Candidates—Local Issues—The Governor-ship—The City Judgeship. The regular work of the political campaign has not

yet systematically been commenced, notwithstand-ing that fast fleeing time is rapidly bearing us to that point when results must take the place of preparatory action. In the minds of leaders of parties and the hosts of subalterns who hang on to them sufficient cause for this apathy has been found in the unsettled state of the country generally, the uncertainty which for so long a time hung over the question of impeachment, and, so far as our local politics were concerned, in the fact that until the closing measures of the Legislature had developed themselves no political movements were possible. These motives and reasons for inaction no longer exist. The Legislature has adjourned, and members and Senators have returned to their homes to make all needful preparation for the now inevitable active service of the campaign. The oppressive and almost deadly incubus of impeachment, under which the business and life of the whole country so long suf-fered, has at last been removed, and a healthy and vigorous reaction will immediately set in. This very impeachment question it was that especially retarded political movements by either of the great parties of the country. The radicals playing for a great stakethe entire control of the government for another Presidential term, during which they might and would most assuredly take measures for perpetuating the radical rule for many other terms to come—have played the great impeaciment card and lost. The country breathes freer to-day than it has for months, And well it may. It is saved from committing the great crime of convicting a President of the United States upon the frivotous charges raked up by Stevens, Butler & Co. Conviction in this case would be charged against the whole country. The attempt is alone chargeable to the radical leaders in Congress, and with them in the future will rest the ignominy of the attempt and the disgrace of defeat. Once more the political atmosphere is clear—the nation strides right onward, and as one of the healthest signs of its vitality the people, through their delegates, have entered upon the duty of nomining and electing a Chief Magistrate in whose hands the destinies of the country are to be coulded for the coming Presidential term of four years from the 4th day of March next. REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AND PRESIDENTIAL

the the coming Presidential term of four years from the 4th day of March next.

In a few days more the Republican Convention meets at Chicago. Important issues wait upon the result of the action of that convention. To some extent the goal at which the convention must arrive has been brought nearer to them since the defeat of the radicals on impeachment. Had the radicals succeeded the potential voice of Ben Wade would have been heard at their counsels. He, therefore, and his power and his designs are counted out and no troubles, entanglements or complications of ambitions aspirants soaring under his pinions can arise therefrom. The name of the late presiding officer of the High Court of Impeachment, Chief Justice Chase, in the event of the conviction of the President, would also have been an element and a power in the convection at Calcago to have aroused interest and excitement in the deliberations of that body which, from late events at Washington, they must lack of Wade there will be nothing leard there. Mr. Chase's name will be undoubtedly put forward; but in the face of the great strength the Grant men have secured, in the defeat of the trial that would have made Wade and Chase so powerful antagonists, the Granties have no fear of the nomination of their fivorite. From present appearances General Grant will be the first and last favorite of the republicans of this city and State. Both branches of the republican in party in this city are for him, and but for local rivalries—but for that antagonism which the pursuit of the same personal ends, the desire which the possession of the isolay had and work in concert and harmony for the success of the ticket. But there is as great a fluiter in the respective headquarters as it they were politically opposed to each other, each making great preparations for mustering in strong force in Chicago on Wednesday next. As a whole, the party here is as sanguine that the Grant and Fenton ticket will darry the whole country with them in November next as they are certain that t

they gre certain that that will be the ticket chosen by the convention.

THE DEMOGRATIC PARTY.

The democratic party have been quietly watching the movements of their opponents all this time, and though they have made no sign to move themselves, they have noted with quick discerning eyes the marshalling of the hosts of their opponents; every manoeuvre, every change of front, the whole strength and weakness of the party is known to them. With the useful information thus acquired, and with the final order of battle which the events at Chicago will develop to them, they will no doubt enter at once upon the campaign, determined to take no rest out of the saddle thit the day is lost and won. Many of the more important leaders now acknowledge the wisdom of the HERALD's judgment as to the lateness of the day fixed upon for electing a leader and standard bearer, by whom the party must stand or fall in the contest. They say a month's most valuable time is lost to the cause by delaying action till the 4th of July. The 4th of June, they contess, would have been more anspictous for the cause, as, with the events just transpired in Washington and the action of the republicans at Chicago fresh upon men's minds, a more resolved and enthusiastic action might have been excited throughout the democratic ranks all over the country. Everything, however, depends upon the leader under whom they will take the field. And here is the difficulty with the party. Confining themseives within mere party lines they fail to find in their ranks a man of

taing, however, depends upon the leader under whom they will take the field. And here is the difficulty with the party. Confining themseives within mere party lines they fail to and in their ranks a man of suncient prominence, standing and claim upon the country for past services, whose loyalty stood the test of secession. They have not one such among them, and yet, knowing how the masses of the democracy railled to the fiag when the country was in danger, they overlook the democratic leaders who led those masses and the nation to victory, because, forsoota, in their views, loyalty to the government and to the republic was disloyalty to democracy. For this Grant and Howard, and Hanock and Farragut, and a host of other leaders who have carned the gratitude of the country, were read out of the party, till to-day that party, unless it recants of this treason to itself and its erstwhile best and stanchest friends, will be without a representative leader when the struggle comes on.

In the convention to be held early in July next there is little doubt but the names of Pendieton, of Omio, and Seymour, of New York, will be presented for first place on the tieket. But under the action of a two-thirds vote, which is necessary in a democratic convention to elect, both will be killed. The two next candidates most prominently spoken of are thendricks, of Indiana, for first place, and English, of Connecticut, as second on the ticket. These gentlemen will likely be the compromise candidates, and thus it seems is the best the party can do. How far, should the mountain be blessed with no better delivery than this, such a ticket would meet the wishes and expectations and approval of the democracy, remains to be seen. That ticket, however, will hardly satisfy the young war democracy, who, despite of party leaders and political claptraperies, will feel bound to go with that side and that party who has a courade's name on the ticket for their suffrages, or at least the name of one who was the soldier's and country's friend during

soldier's and country's friend during the four years of war.

This is the present condition of the democratic party on the Presidential question.

The LOCAL ISSUES—THE GOVERNORSHIP, as they appear to the unobservant mind, are unimportant, with the exception of the race for the guivernatorial prize, So far as the Tammany candidate is concerned, and the ultimate changes rendered necessary should be succeed in the contest, the whole thing is already arranged, cut and dry. There have been great rejoicings held in the Tammany kitchen over the success of the whole policy of the ring. There has int been one solitary political controlled to regret—not a blunder to deplore. The ring ruled willout an opposition worthy of the name the whole legislative body at Albany from the first to the last day of the session. It even wrested from the democracy of Kings the one office that by right belonged to it and Brooklyn—the Police Commissionership bestowed on Brennan. Senator Henry C. Murphy is no longer a name of strength in Kings county democratic polities. The gold of Tammany was too persuasive for the lovality or featly of the Kings county delegation, and they fell off from their oid leader as if he had the plague. Senator Murphy's mame is no longer mentioned in connection with the governorship, and the country members, manipulated and cajoled by Tweed and Sweeny during the late session, have not a conscience to call their own. All is subserviency to the influence of the ring.

THE PERGRABE VACANCY IN THE WAYONALTY. In the event of the Tammany chief being elected to the gubernatorial chair the balance of the Mayoral term will be filled by Street Commissioner George W. McLean, one of the prominent leaders of the ring.

THE LINITENSIA GOVERNORSHIP is a matter of more importance to the influential mass of electors in this city connected with the distillery and brewery business than that of either the Governor or Mayor. There is no openly expressed dissatisfaction at the action of the democratic members in regard to the obnoxious of war.

This is the present condition of the democratic

gainst them.
THE OTHER OFFICES-THE SUPREME COURT. The vacancy in the supreme Court occasioned by the expiration of Judge Earnard's term of office will be filled for another term by the present incumbent. There is no opposing candidate in the field—no fligger that been known to express himself in rays of translation to the office; so that in fact.

Judge Barnard, to use a sporting phrase, will have nothing more to do thun walk over the course.

THE CITY JUDGSHIP (YOUNG AND OLD AMERICA) is the only office that prom-ses anything of an interesting struggte for the possession of. And here Young and Old America come into conflict. On the side of the former is ranged, naturally, the preponderating influence and support of the popular vote; and were there no other political influences at work in such a struggle the victory would, as it always ought to be, all other claims being equal, with Young America. But party considerations prevent a direct appeal to the popular vote in such cases. The nomince of the party must be the successful candidate, for against the caucus candidate there is rarely an opposition filed. The candidates for this nomination, therefore, are the present incumbent, Judge Russel, and the talented young Assistant District Attorney, Gunaning S. Be-iford, Jr. The latter, naturally enough, concludes that, as he is ambitious to climb, the person on the rung of the ladder above him ought also to advance upwards, or eise, if incapable of pushing further shead, move out of the way and make room for others who are pushing behind, and to whose advancement he is the only obstacle. The argument that is sometimes urged against a candidate, that he is "too young and can afford to wait," is very illogical and certainty will not go down with asspiring Young America. If it were permitted to prevail there would be no Young America at all, for it is from the fact of the very pluck, the taleat, the apititude for business and the success achieved in early life by the young men of the day that has made the term "Young America" synonymous with America's present greatness and renown. The "out" candidate has many contemporaries at this moment holding higher official station than he at present of the Supreme Bench, when he was elected by the suffrages of his fellow citizens to the Court of Common Pleas. Among the young men of his age holding office may be enumerated J

BOOK NOTICE.

WHERE IS THE CITY!—A 16mo. volume, published by Roberts Brox. Boston. Roberts Bros., Boston.

This is the title of one of those peculiar books that periodically emanate from the half-crazed brain and prolific imagination of some religious fanatic, and amazement that such works invariably afford to a limited number of readers. The book appears anonymously, the author probably having some good or eccentric excuse for withholding his name from the public; yet it requires no extraordinary skill or shrewdness on the part of the reader to discover that the writer, whoever he may be, under the soubriquet of "Israel Knight," makes himself the hero of his own work, and then laboriously endeavors to invest said hero with countless metaphysical graces and virtues, and almost succeeds in persuading the reader to regard him as one of the funniest, most logical and positively one of the cutest chaps in all Christendom. The inquiry, "Where is the city ?" relates to neither our own lovely Gotham, nor the busy Gomorrahs; nor, strictly speaking, does it refer to that celestial city supposed by the truly pious to be situated somewhere beyond the clouds, but it refers rather to the Utopian city of all such fantastic zealots as the author of the work now before us, and the name of which place on some particular day, we are told, shall be, "The Lord is there." Quite a pleasant and captivating name that for any city. However, to find this city the vouthful Israel-it must be borne in mind that the hero is only a beardless boy-starts upon a ourney, and meets with many strange, thrilling ludicrous and romantic adventures, some of which rent of humor pervading the whole, which, if it does not exactly hold up to ridicule or derision, certainly smacks of unquestionable irreverence. Pergetful of the fact that man cannot serve God and Mammon at the same time, our author, Yankoe-like, attempts to kill two birds with one stone by mixing up business with his search for the city; but whether or not he made travelling expenses deponent sayeth not. It transpires in the fore part of the book that the city our hero is in quest of is the true Church, and he relates in a serio-conic manner the misfortunes and escapades that befell him before he succeeded in reaching his goal. He tried every road that held out the slightest hope or inducement of leading thither, except those marked "Catholic" or "Jewish," and it hese he evidently did not consider as pointing in the right direction, or else thought them too hard to travel. His experience among the Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Epistopalians, Quakers, Swedenborgtans, Spiritualists, Universalists and Unitarians is sometimes very anusing in its way; but at no time is it over flattering to any of these particular sects. He found something to admire and much to condemn in all, but not one of them, according to his way of thinking, was the quick, certain, sure, safe road to the city, if the hero of the book had devoted himself more to religious subjects and less to worldly affairs he might have succeeded better in his undertaking. But after tarrying awhile among the Baptists, Methodists, Spiritualists and a host of other religious denominations—every one of which he now abuses more or Jess—the precedous israel did find the city; but it was not within the fold of any particular church, but upon the broad ground of "Church Union," which latter is apparently the real object of the book. From its pages, however, we glean this consolation: We are all travelling directly toward the city, and shall surely reach it, if we but lead good, Christian lives and work for the good of our fellow man, no matter what may rent of humor pervading the whole, which, if it does not exactly hold up to ridicule or derision, certainly

The Rotten Borough System in Connecticut. The New Haven Register—democratic—in order to give an idea of the ridiculous basis of representation in Connecticut, by which the popular vote may be greatly overridden in the Legislature, submits a few facts from the late election returns, as published in all the journals of the State. It will be seen that several small towns send as many representatives to the Legislature as the same number of large

3 towns gave 18,884 votes, have 5 representatives.
3 towns gave 363 votes, have 5 representatives.
10 towns gave 30,509 votes, have 20 representatives.
10 towns gave 1,424 votes, have 20 representatives.
1 town gave 9,361 votes, has 2 representatives.
1 town gave 172 votes, has 2 representatives.
1 town gave 109 votes, has 1 representatives.
1 town gave 109 votes, has 1 representatives.
20 towns gave 41,787 votes, have 30 representatives.
20 towns gave 41,787 votes, have 30 representatives.
20 towns gave 3,842 votes' have 30 representatives.
20 towns gave 41,787 votes, have 30 representatives,
20 towns gave 41,787 votes, have 30 representatives.
New Haven, Hartford, Waterbury, Bridgepert, New
London and Middletown comprise about one-third
the entire population of the State, and are entitled to
only nine in the House, out of over two hundred and
forty members. This is the reason why the Legislature does not fairly represent the public senliment of
the State.

The Washington special of the Unicago Republi-can-radical-May 11 furnishes the following, which will of course relieve the democrats of any further trouble about their Fourth of July nominations:-

The democracy will nominate General Hancock for President and T. A. Hendricks for Vice President, notwithstanding the Pendleton look out West. The most knowing men among them say so. The republicans will not have so easily defeated a man to deal with as Pendleton would prove. The democrats in the Ohio Legislature talk of im-

peaching a Judge Burk, and a Cleveland radical paper says that is the way to make him Supreme Judge of the State. According to the radical authority, then, impeachment is the high read to advancement.

A Western radical paper says that private letters

received in Washington state that the friends of Mr. Pendleton are holding a cancus in Cincinnati, having secome alarmed at the immense popularity of Han cock. It is thought by many that Pendleton bimself will withdraw from the contest, and that Hancock will be nominated by acclamation.

The Tennessee Democratic State Convention will be held in Nashville June 7. Referring to the call

directed "to all who oppose the party in power." The Detroit Free Press says the following aboriginal

the Nashville Union (democratic) says it is properly

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS.

The most noticeable feature of the present style is the absence of difference in tone, or more properly speaking to the use of two stuffs in one tollet, and when the material is not used quite plain it is now considered necessary that skirt, bodice and jacket should be of the same fabric. The parasol should also be of the same color, and if possible of the same stuff as the dress. There exists a tendency to the giving up of the train and the shortening of walking costu Short dresses are now made fuller behind as are also trained evening dresses. Light colors for toilets are in demand, and lace as a trimming is growing in favor.

harmonize nicely should be trimmed with lace, the latter being often edged with an indented ruching of latter being often edged with an indented ruching of the material forming the parasol. There is an attempt at present to revive the fashion of the first empire in making parasols serve for waiking sticks. These are generally made of linen or silk, with plain handles and ferules so long that they actually form neat canes and may be used as such as well as being employed in poking out the optics of ogling males.

Boots and gaiters are now of every conceivable color, from back to white, or from a light blue to a siery red. The heel is invariably the same shade as the upper, and they are very often worn to match the dress. These articles were never before so tastily gotten up as at present, but some of them are overloaded with ornamentation. Besides the neatly arranged lacings or buttons, they are very often furnished with a few flourishes of embroidery or large rosettes, which lends them a stub-like air, which is not at all pleasant.

The Comargo is the name given to a sort of basquine of a totally new shape and should always be of the same material as the robe. It is named after

Parasols are to correspond with the toilet, and to

not at all pleasant.

The Comargo is the name given to a sort of basquine of a totally new shape and should always be of the same material as the robe. It is named after a celebrated danscuse of the last century, and is merely a long basquine silt open at each side and ornamented with bows, of taffety. The ceinture has short ends and is fastened in a bow at the back of the waist.

The attempt to revive the scarf has met with but poor encouragement, yet it is admitted that the scarf is graceful and extremely becoming to a slender figure.

Some endeavors have been made to lower the height of the coiffure, but hitherto without success. The hair is still worn high on the head and straight on the forchead, the temples being entirely uncovered. The curled chignon is favorable to the high coiffure. The Empress, however, does not wear her hair dressed very high though her Majesty adopts the curled chignon. It is now impossible to dispense with artificial hair in the arrangement of a colfure for full evening dress. The natural hair cannot, without great difficulty, be curled in the long ringiets, en repentire, as they are styled; and if they are carled, the natural hair would be straight again in an hour. The Chignon Impératrice can be made only with artificial hair. The Chignon Bacchante still maintains favor. favor.

THE PARIS FASHIONS.

Towers at the Royal Italian Wedding-A Blaze of Beauty, Diamonds and "Lovely Dresses"-The Prettiest Ladles-How the Bride Looked and What She Sald-Style of Beauty of the Princess—How to Wear a Queenly Train—French Arrangements for a Princely Wedding—"What is Out" in Silk Mantles-Wonderful Flounces.
PARIS, May 1, 1808.

All the handsomest things have come out at the Italian wedding, where Princess Margherita was, according to a special correspondence sent me on the subject, a large diamond star, round which no less lovely, though lesser, stars revolved in all the pomp of satin, velvet, lace and gems. From the quantity of information given and from what I saw before the attire was packed for the solemnity, it must have been a gorgeous affair.

Mile. Menabrea was the prettiest maid, the Queen

Pia of Portugal, the most childlike of Queens (excepting, of course, the new born Queen of Huegary); the Prince of Prussia, the most heroic of presumptives; the Prince Napoleon the least welcome of Princes, and Prince Humbert himself, the bridegroom, the gentleman whose hair had been curied and brushed

with undenlable evidences of great painstaking. Anecdotes are not wanting. It is affirmed that when the bride walked to the altar she looked as if she had been brought up for it from her birth. She no orange blossom because of the immense dia-monds; her robe was covered by a long flowing lace vell that formed a train two yards and three quarters and four inches long. She smiled on her husband when holy ceremonies were over as if she felt very happy, and when she returned to the Palace said "she never would be able to dance in that dress, although her joy was so immense she felt as if she could jump for glee." So the dress was taken off, and the happy pair drove round the town and were shouted at everywhere.

so immense she felt as if she could jump for glee,"
So the dress was taken off, and the happy pair drove round the town and were shouted at everywhere. Poor little Princess, she was once on the verge of marrying a Wallachian Hospodar, consequently of being fed on rosseleaf pomatum and linseed oil soup in Lent; so the change must have been delightful, and the Queen of Italy in perspective was quite justified in casting loving glances on her cousin, even if vague souvenirs of pomatum and Wallachian pistachion outs in jelly did get combined with her sincere attachment for him.

I have been assured by a lady, Comtesse Ratatou-lilini, that Princess Margherita is not a perfect beauty and that her teeth are not regular. I have not been able to judge of the truth of this assertion, but I have often heard gentlemen say, who know Comtesse Ratatouillini's teeth, that hers are the most faultices set they have ever seen; so it is probable the bride has a defective something about the mouth not quite sharp enough.

I think the Prince of Prussia's heroism to which I have alluded ought to be explained before I leave this nuprital subject. The Princess danced on the evening the marriage contract was signed, and accidentally tore a bit of face off a hounce. Her ladies, who are not suggestive, looked fearfully distressed at the disaster, but offered no remedy. The Prince of Prussia stepped forward and took up the flounce between thumb and finger, then knowingly smilled. Everybody looked on, and, to the horror of the ladies be it said, they saw him produce a pocket nicessaire, from which he extracted a pair of sensors, which operated on the lace with surgical dexterity. When the piece was off—oh, ruthless acti—Princess Margherita heid out her hand for the morsel, but the Prince folded it up, and after pressing it to his heart slipped it in the niccessaire (Berlin make) and actually kept it. If his wife had been Queen Victoria instead of only royal Princess of England, and he had been Prince folded it up, and after pressing it to h

courts again. Only a stoppage ensued; something wouldn't go; and, lo; on investigation it came out that the autocrat's lines had been cut to defeat progress.

Here is a pretty case to be in, with all the Valenciennes frills on the pillow cases, skirts, faibalas and shurt ruffes. To crown the disappointment, even when a special carrier had been despatched by steam where steam could be got, and by sleds where the ice is not melted, and by postchaises where a driver can be made to understand, even then Prince Achilie Murat, on calling at the Hotel du Louvre to pay his beloved princess a visit, got thrown out of his tilbury and brinsed in such a way that he could not get up the steps with proper eagerness at all. I have, therefore, another week before me for the description of the trousseau, and hasten to give a categorical enumeration of what really is most advisable in the slik mantie line.

The Polonaise are too well known to require description. They are long tight casaques, crossing shawl-like over the bosom. If too long they are decidedly heavy, and no short, shout belle should be addicted to them.

The Imperatrice is a tight faille casaque having bows and ends behind, one of which stands up like a sheaf and two hang down behind.

The Galathie is somewhat boose, with a tramming of dahlias and satin leaves.

The Marguerite is straight and short, much worked over; it is not tight, but, though narrow, hangs loose at the waist wishout band.

The Fenelia is a very wide casaque with a waist band, but the folds in front and at the back form fans on the waist. Lady readers, beware! None but the slightest and most graceful may attemptif.

The Rachel is the most complicated of all, It is a loose and straight poult or very thick gros grain mantle; round bewind the sides are scarf ends; under the arm the front is a jacket. It is trimized all around with three rows of satin cross-cats and indeed heach love in a lacket. It is a triaight jacket behind, forming a scarf in front, trimmed with black lace, headed by cross cuts.

trimmings.
I have so much ead so often described the fichus
I have so much ead so often described the fichus
that there is little to add. The ends behind are the
great field for tangination. Some are nothing but
fallis soften crossed over batters and weblind and kett

to the waist by a band. Others are flounces all over to the waist by a band, others are flounces all over—
a very ugly fly-away idea.
Flounces are a perfect furore. As many as thirtysix are to be put on muslin and all the thirty-six are
to be frills of Valenciennes! Woe to the purses of
papas and too indulgent husbands. This Valenciennes display is also fashionable on silks and light
glaces. Pockets, cuffs and epaulets are made of
Valenciennes for the latter material.

The lophopharne and beetle are still creeping over
everybody; the fire or flame color makes one warm
even in anticipation.

Yak and layis lace are to be to great town.

Yak and lama lace are to be in great tavor.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Bergh ex rel. One Goat vs. Michael Connolive P. J.-Correspondence Between Philanthropy and Justice.

turkeys, dogs and donkeys; the lover of horseficat, whether living or cooked; the persistent prosecutor of men or boys who lay turtles on their backs, tie gobbiers by the legs, crop pupples' ears or fight their dogs, and who would have been peculiarly fortunate had he been in the neighborhood of "the house that Jack built," as he might have caused the arrest of the owners of the dog and cat mentioned in the pahetic and poetic legend of that domicile-has taken up the cudgel against members of the Board of Police Justices, and having come off second in his titt with the fearless and prompt dispenser of justice, Joseph Dowling, of the First District Police Court and Court of Special Sessions, he turns toward the other end of the town, and finds what, to him, looks like a favorable opening for a shot at the "heavy weight" of the Fourth District Court, Judge Connolly, to whom he has indited and transmitted a caustic and character-istic epistic. The "Big Judge" has replied to the aforementioned epistic (which, together with the reply, may be found below), and it will be seen that he retund, rubicund, jocund justice has completely "inid out" the champion (in this case) of the goat, and has shown him that he (Judge Connolly) is no "kid," and that tormentors of dumb animals are not of his kidney any more than of Mr. Bergh's. As Mr. B. has been so badly worried and worsted by both C. and D., it is to be hoped that no enthusiast will cause the arrest of the latter two on a charge of "cruelty to animals." The correspondence, above

referred to, is as follows:

PHILANTHROPY TO JUSTICE.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OR
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS,
OFFICE 696 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, APRIL 13, 1868.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OR CRUEITY TO ANNALS,
OFFICE 636 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, April 13, 1868.

Justice CONNOLLY:—

Sign—Saturday evening a man named James Delaney was arrested and taken before you at court for violating the fifth section of the law of 1867, for the prevention of crueity to animals. This man had a goat crammed muo a barrel, its feet tightly bound by cords, and the owner was carrying it, among other effects, out to Westchester, a distance of fifteen miles. These facts were sworn to, and yet you dismissed the case, under what seems to me a most extraordinary interpretation of law, manely:—Holding the offender to bail in \$200 to keep the peace for six months.

Now, sir, we are supposed to be hiving in a land of law, and neither a magistrate nor any other citizen has a right to disregard that supreme authority. It is quite evident to me that you are determined not to enforce the laws in favor of mercy to dumb animals, and I would therefore earnestly entreat of you to state this publicly, and whenever such cases come before you that you will refer them to another magistrate. It is simply folly to bring them for your consideration. I have no knowledge of any one ever yet having been entertained by you.

I intend to discharge my duty faithfully and unremittingly in the humane position which has been assigned to me, and it is as well that the fact be recognized that the work undertaken by the society enjoys the entire sympathy and support of all good men and women, and when the laws are denied to leve operation, by no matter whom, it is done with a fulk knowledge of the condemnation which is sure to follow. Yours, &c., HERRY BERGH, President.

JUSTICE TO PHILANTHROPY.

POLICE COURT, FOURTH DISTRICT, 1

New Yours, &c., HERRY BERGH, President.

JUSTICE TO PHILANTHROPY.

POLICE COURT, FOURTH DISTRICT, 1

HE Insunation to which I ailude is made in the covert and cowardly assertion that you have so knowledge that any complaint for cruelty to animals has been entertained by me, when such a knowledg point where the Assistant District Attorney, whose aid you had obtained, was impelled by his sense of justice to discontinue the prosecution and withdraw the charge. The only remaining case is the one which forms the ostensible pretext for the chulition of ill temper on your part to which I have now the unpleasant duty of replying; and that case I disposed of in one of the modes specifically prescribed by law. (See Laws N. Y., 1833, chap II, sec. 6.) Your version of the matter is, either wilfully or ignorantly, at variance with the testimony. The extremely forcible if not elegant language in which you assert that "this man had a goal crumed into a barrel, its feet tightly bound by corfs," &c., is unwarranted by the real evidence, which was to the effect that a kid (not a goat) was placed in a barrel for convenience of conveyance and only sumicently confined to restrain its agic limbs from bounding away in obedience to limbs from bounding the receipt of your last missive practice of which have journeyee with all the case it hardy nature could desire. In model, the case it hardy nature could desire, in model, the case it hardy nature could desire, in model, the case it hardy nature could desire, in model, the case it hardy nature of the property of the property of the property of the property of the case it hardy nature of the property of

POLICE RECORD FOR THE WERK .- The following is the record of arrests made by the police during the past week:-Saturday, 9th inst., 258; Sunday, 140; Monday, 257; Tuesday, 240; Wednesday, 183; Thursday, 195; Friday, 15th inst., 209. Total, 1,486. Since the 1st day of January up to yesterday 22,432 persons had been arrested in this city, as follows:—January, 6,613; February, 6,164; March, 6,154; April, 6,130.